

## SECTION I

MONTHLY SUMMARY

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

MAY

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MONTHLY SUMMARY NO. 8

May 1946

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WELFAREPublic Assistance

1. The Japanese Government has drafted a law, now being considered by the Diet, for an overall governmental program of public assistance to all indigent persons according to their need and without discrimination or preferential treatment. The law as enacted will be subject to modification wherever necessary in order to insure its conformity to policies of the Supreme Commander.

Population Movements

2. Due to the acute housing shortage and scarcity of food the Japanese Government was directed to extend control of limitation of movement of persons from rural to urban areas from 31 May 1946 to 30 September 1946.

Reserve Relief Supplies

3. A reserve supply of 100,000 tons of imported wheat held in custody of the Eighth Army was earmarked for distribution by the Japanese Government to persons certified by accredited welfare workers as being in need. Release of the wheat to the Japanese when authorized by the Supreme Commander will be made according to plans already approved, as in the case of Japanese Army and Navy relief stocks now in the custody of the Japanese.

Government

4. The Supreme Commander authorized the Japanese Government to release a portion of the Japanese Army and Navy reserve foodstocks for the relief of victims of a fire destroying about half of Tajima, a town of 5000 population located 130 miles north of Toleyo. This marked

the first occasion in which the release of such supplies was authorized.

#### Housing

5. The Japanese "Control of Residences Law" was amended so as to permit utilization of extra rooms in large residences for the housing of homeless persons and families. Accommodations would be made available either voluntarily by the home owner, or if necessary by governmental action based on decisions made by citizens boards appointed to consider these matters. These decisions would be subject to judicial review.

#### Red Cross

6. Japanese Red Cross has drafted the proposed changes of its charter and statutes and has drawn up the proposed reorganization plan for administration and for service. These provide for drastic changes in administration. These changes include a greater participation by the individual chapters, working relationship between chapters and the central headquarters and uniformity of programs. Emphasis is placed on health and welfare projects, disaster preparedness and relief and a Junior Red Cross.

7. A Nurses Demonstration Training School is being set up at the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital, Tokyo to include student bodies from the Central Hospital Nurses Training School, Saint Lukes College of Nursing and one student nurse from each of the Red Cross Nursing Schools.

8. The first issue of the new monthly Japanese Red Cross News Bulletin was sent to all Japanese Red Cross chapters.

9. Membership of Executive Board of Directors was brought up to full strength by appointment of members from the Standing Council and they have been formed into a working body to give assistance to SC.P representatives.

### HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

#### Hospitalization of VD Patients

10. Hospitals throughout the nation are being designated to hospitalize and treat civilian infectious Venereal Disease cases.

11. Lepers in Korea who ran-at-large following the termination of the war are being returned to hospitals. Hospital conditions in Korea have improved recently.

#### Hospital Strength

12. The week ending 6 April marks the first time since 11 January that there was a decline in number of patients in hospitals. At that time 49% of available beds were occupied.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

13. A survey of veterinary conditions in Korea was completed by a representative of SCAP. Governmental organization, education, licensure, animal disease control, meat and dairy inspection, laboratories and veterinary supplies were investigated.

The greatest handicap is a shortage of technically trained Koreans to replace repatriated Japanese.

Prevailing animal diseases are fowlpest, rabies, blackleg, anthrax and tuberculosis. Rinderpest has been reported in the Russian occupied zone. Control measures appear to be effective.

Ante and post mortem examinations are being conducted in slaughter houses but inspection methods are inefficient.

Dairy inspection consists principally of testing dairy cattle for tuberculosis.

Veterinary educational standards are being improved by raising entrance requirements and increasing the length of the course.

A shortage of veterinary supplies and biologicals is being partially alleviated by distribution of Japanese supplies, the arrival of C.I.D units and increased activity of laboratories.

Under the guidance of U.S. Army Military Government Veterinary officers, Korean veterinarians were found to be making rapid progress in reestablishing an efficient service.

14. Veterinary conditions in all prefectures on the island of Shikoku were surveyed during the month by a representative of SCAP. Animal diseases are being effectively controlled, but meat and dairy inspection methods in three of the four prefectures are deficient by Japanese standards.

15. Oshida Institute, a private veterinary biological manufacturing concern located in Tokyo was surveyed by a representative of SCAP and its products found to be satisfactory.

16. The governor of Tokyo-To submitted a translation of the dog control law and in compliance with its provisions, has ordered all dogs not immunized against rabies to be vaccinated during the month of May and all stray dogs impounded.

17. The Council on veterinary education held its monthly meeting on 22 May at which time reports were presented on progress made concerning the raising of educational standards.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

18. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the

following meat and dairy inspection reports.

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT  
March 1946

	Cattle	Calves	Goats	Sheep,	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	14,398	1070	46		3472	3330
Ante mortem						
Condemned	1	1	0		1	2
Post mortem						
Condemned						
Total carcass	15	1	0		1	1
Partial carcass	152	28	0		25	246
Viscera only	2208	94	0		1057	401

MILK INSPECTION REPORT  
March 1946

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	30
Milk samples examined	26
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butter fat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant Inspections	49
Over bacteriological standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	8476
Milk samples examined	9799
Over bacteriological standards (2,000,000 per cc)	502
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	2344
Plant Inspections	3536
Over bacteriological standards (2,000,000 per cc)	355
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	705

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	41
Milk samples examined	44
Over bacteriological standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3 percent)	1

Animal Disease Control

19. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, submitted the following animal disease report:

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT  
April 1946

Disease	Number of Cases
Anthrax	2
Abortion infectious (bovine)	35
Abortion infectious (equine)	21
Scabies	2
Erysipelas (swine)	2
Anemia infectious (equine)	6
Pullorum (chick)	51858

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of Dental Materials

20. Production of dental items for March amounted to ¥ 2,104,500. For the month of April production fell to ¥ 1,222,900.

Rehabilitation

21. During the period of 15 March to 15 April 146 dentists were rehabilitated. Those not yet re-established in practice amount to 2801.

Dental Insurance

22. For the eleven month period ending February 1946, private and governmental insurance companies paid a total of ¥ 1,046,609.92 for dental treatment to 233,348 beneficiaries of sickness insurance.

23. For a like period ¥ 692,335.51 was paid for dental treatment of 419,364 beneficiaries of National Health Insurance. This is in addition to the amount paid to beneficiaries of sickness insurance.

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

24. The Japanese graduate nurses refresher course that had been planned by the Educational Council opened as was scheduled 2 May 1946. The classes are held twice a week and progress has been satisfactory. The afternoon classes are made up entirely of demonstrations of practical nursing procedures. Initially an upper limit of 60 applicants was set but as 95 applied the afternoon hour for practice were extended in order that all might get required practice in nursing procedures. The course will close on 25 July 1946. Certificates will be issued to each nurse completing the course satisfactorily.

25. The school of nursing at the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo which is to serve as the three year model training program for Japan will open the early part of June. It is anticipated that the school will open when planned. Supplies have been requested, repairs are being made and the additional students will arrive the last of May. The curriculum has been worked out and faculty and instructors have been scheduled. The Red Cross

Hospital has been chosen because of the equipment; location and standards. The St. Lukes College of Nursing will merge with the Red Cross Hospital thereby bringing the highest standards of Japanese nursing into the program and making it possible to have a very superior staff of nurses and doctors. The student body numbers 420 including a representative student from each of the Red Cross Hospitals from all over Japan.

26. The Council on Nursing Education has been holding regular meetings and a standard curriculum for training schools is being worked out. Qualifications and licensure for schools of nursing and other topics are under discussion and will soon be ready for final report.

27. Representatives of SCAP completed surveys of nursing affairs in two prefectures and observed some of the activities in three others. They participated in educational programs designed to present the nursing affairs problems to the Japanese people.

#### LEGAL AFFAIRS

##### General

28. A school has been established for training 40 technicians to test for poisonous adulterants in alcoholic beverages. United States personnel are being used as instructors in United States' methods. These technicians when trained will be located in various areas throughout Japan to conduct the necessary testing of beverage samples both from ~~and~~ distillers and from materials collected on the open market.

29. An institution in Kyushu was started by private individuals to produce biologicals for use by the Japanese Government. Legal procedures were completed whereby the considerable amounts of this production would be continued available for governmental use.

30. Arrangements have been completed for the release of certain lands which were confiscated by the Japanese Government for the purpose of producing war materials to be used to start a public health nurses training school in Kyushu.

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### General

31. A control committee has been appointed by the Health and Welfare Ministry to allocate production of penicillin. The committee consists of physicians from Imperial and Keio Universities.

32. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has allocated additional quantities of coal for medical manufacturing purposes.

33. Distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment has been expedited by field visits of representatives of SCAP, supplemented by inspection trips of Ministry of Health and Welfare personnel. A field force is now being organized by the Ministry for the purpose of policing distribution policies and procedures.

34. The Japanese Government has issued strict and comprehensive regulations covering the control and distribution of medicinal narcotics.

Production

35. The value of important medicines and patent medicines produced showed continued increase. The production figures are difficult to evaluate due to increased prices effected during the month of March and April. Future reports should indicate a definite trend.

36. Approximately 4,000,000 cc of finished cholera vaccine and 20,000,000 cc of raw cholera vaccine has been produced. Two (2) confirmed cases of cholera were detected in Tokyo area and instructions were issued to the Japanese Government to prepare 5,000,000 cc of the finished product in order that the population of the Tokyo and Yokohama area could be vaccinated immediately.

37. The attached chart indicates trend on production of medicines, biologicals, sanitary materials, dental materials and X-ray film for the period September 1945 through April 1946.

38. A weekly conference is being held with officials of the Japanese Government to accelerate production of materials required for the mosquito and fly control program. Manufacturers have been selected and production has started. Approximately 300 tons of pyrethrum flowers which were earmarked for export have been obtained for the production of pyrethrum emulsion. A large quantity of fuel oil and gasoline will be required for this program. Due to a critical shortage of Japanese stocks of petroleum products, arrangements have been made to furnish necessary quantities from U.S. stocks. Efforts are being made to provide additional quantities of pyrethrum for this program. No definite reports are available on production to date. However positive progress has been made to obtain materials, select manufacturers, and stimulate production upon receipt of large quantities of necessary materials.

39. Necessary action has been taken to effect production of sufficient glassware to distribute all vaccines produced under the current program through 31 March 1947. This production is expected to be completed by 15 July 1946. This action will assure sufficient glassware for distribution without any delay. Each medical laboratory producing vaccines in Japan will be furnished their proportionate share immediately upon completion of manufacture.

40. 10,000 hand dusters for use in applying DDT powder have been manufactured and instructions issued for the production of an additional 10,000 as soon as possible.

41. Approximately 375 tons of 10% DDT dusting powder has been produced during the month of May 1946. The 100% DDT concentrate was furnished to Japanese manufacturers from U.S. stocks since no concentrate is available in Japan.

42. Japanese production of sulfonamides and medicines required for treatment of venereal disease is being accelerated. Necessary action has been taken to make available to manufacturers during the month of June 1946, sufficient raw materials to assure a definite increase in production of these medicines.

43. Required quantities of finished medicines, critical raw materials for accelerating manufacture of essential medicines and dental materials were selected for importation during the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946. The items and quantities for importation were determined from recommendations of the Japan Medical Association, Welfare Ministry Japanese Government and SCAP representatives. Importation of this material and finished medicines will alleviate critical shortages and prevent disease and unrest among the Japanese population.

44. Necessary quantities of DDT products for importation during the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 has been determined. A large quantity of 100% DDT concentrate has been included. Necessary mixing and milling machinery has been located in Japan and it is believed that sufficient diluents (pyrophyllite or talc) can be made available to meet requirements in Japan. By conducting mixing and milling operations in Japan and importing concentrate required it is planned to make the Japanese people self sufficient in DDT products. This system will relieve the burden placed on U.S. Army supply channels for transporting dusting powder and warehousing and distributing DDT supplies.

45. Manufacturers have been selected for the manufacture of rat traps and rat poison. Approximately 30,000 rat traps were produced during May 1946. Approximately 2 tons of rat poison was produced during May 1946. These items are being distributed to ports and prefectures on a national distribution plan.

#### Distribution

46. At the request of Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China sufficient supplies for medical processing of 815,000 repatriates were furnished Hulutao, Manchuria. In addition a hundred bed Japanese hospital is being shipped for the care of repatriates at that port.

47. As a measure to confine the cholera epidemic in that area supplies were furnished for processing 300,000 repatriates at Hankow, China. This was an emergency measure additional to the regular processing being given at repatriation ports in China for which supplies were previously shipped. Nearly all supplies for these purposes were from Japanese sources, typhus vaccine and DDT being the notable exceptions. Procurement, packing and shipment were handled by the Japanese Welfare Ministry under the guidance of SCAP.

48. Authorization was given for the exportation of 8,000 Japanese produced x-ray films to Korea in order to relieve a critical shortage in that area. Sufficient developing and fixing powder to process these films was furnished to Korea from U.S. stocks of civilian relief medical supplies.

49. Information was received to the effect that no smallpox vaccine is available at repatriation ports in the Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese Government was directed to supply each vessel leaving for these ports with vaccine sufficient to care for repatriates carried on the return voyage.

50. Plans for distribution of insect and rodent control materials have been completed by the Welfare Ministry. Materials now on hand suitable for insect and rodent control programs in the prefectures have been authorized for immediate use. Method of payment is to be determined later in order to obviate any delay in distribution. The Commanding General Eighth Army was authorized to release U.S. Army supplies when essential items for approved programs are unobtainable from Japanese sources.

#### Narcotics

51. In answer to an administrative directive (SCAPIN-913), subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", 1 May 1946, the Japanese Government designated the Sanitary Bureau as the Governmental agency responsible for effecting transfer of custody of such stocks from United States Forces to SCAP approved wholesale drug houses.

52. A memorandum containing information of general application pertaining to the above directive was distributed to the Occupation Forces. The memorandum lists approved wholesale houses to receive custody and suggests necessary surveillance measures.

53. Heroin hydrochloride, a high-tension, dangerous narcotic, and other adulterated narcotic drugs collected from IX Corps area, Japan, were destroyed in Yokohama by the Eighth Army, and Narcotic Control Officers from SCAP. While the value of the narcotics in illicit traffic would amount to millions of dollars, nothing was destroyed that could be used for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

54. Ministry Regulations prepared as a result of a previous directive were approved by SCAP, 23 May 1946. Monthly reports to SCAP by the Japanese Government will furnish information to assure strict enforcement of the regulations which require that all narcotic dealers be properly classified, registered and licensed annually. Sales by registrants are regulated and will be made a matter of record. Periodic reports and inventories will be prepared by all narcotic dealers and submitted to the Japanese Government.

55. The regulations further provide that all narcotic records be preserved for five years. Narcotic officials will inspect these records and the security of facilities for storing narcotics. Violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is subject to a penalty of not more than 3 years penal servitude, a ¥ 500 fine or both. Promulgation of the regulations will mark the greatest step forward the Japanese Government has ever made toward eliminating illegitimate narcotic traffic in Japan.

56. The records of Koto Pharmaceutical Company, Limited, General Office, Tokyo, covering the manufacture, production and sale of narcotic drugs by this company from 1930 to 1945 were investigated and analyzed by SCAP. The Koto Company manufactured cocaine hydrochloride and tropococaine in one of their drug manufacturing plants located in Shizuoka Prefecture.

57. The narcotic production and sales records of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Limited, Tokyo, over a fifteen year period have been graphically presented in an analytical report. The report conclusively illustrates the loose and ineffectual control exercised over narcotics in Japan. Some phases of the laxity exhibited will be the subject of further investigation and report.

58. As a result of representatives of SCAP urging Japanese officials to make prompt and thorough investigations of narcotic violations two fugitives were apprehended in Cita Prefecture by Tokyo police detectives dispatched by the Ministry of Justice. At the time of the arrests 5 pounds of crude opium, a revolver and 80 rounds of ammunition were seized. These men were principals in the illegal sale of 23 pounds of opium, already seized in Osaka. A former prefectoral police chief was suspended and placed under arrest in his home pending investigation of his activities in connection with the seizure of 7.5 tons of opium in Wakayama Prefecture in March 1946.

59. A four year prison sentence was given by a local court in Saga Prefecture to a Japanese who stole five kilograms of opium. Four arrests were made and 55 five-gram bottles of morphine hydrochloride recovered from a total of 1130 five-gram bottles burglarized in Osaka in April. An unconfirmed report was received that the remainder has been recovered in Kobe.

60. As part of SCAP's narcotic control program a suggestion was made to officials of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Limited, Tokyo Branch, in February of this year that they construct a model vault for safely storing narcotics. A fire-proof, concrete and steel vault with steel door heavy steel doors has been completed. The vault was constructed from reclaimed material, including the safe doors, and is considered as the beginning of a program to store narcotics securely throughout Japan

61. A narcotic import program for medicinal narcotics for Japan and Korea through 1947 has been prepared and submitted to the Import and Export Division, Economic and Scientific Section.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### General

62. The incidence of typhus fever and smallpox continues to decline. While these diseases are still being actively combatted, the greater emphasis has shifted to planning for the control of insect and rodent borne diseases which will constitute the major health problem during the summer months.

63. A memorandum was prepared and dispatched to the Imperial Japanese Government, directing the appointment of insect and rodent control officers in each prefecture and directing the organization of control teams and programs in the prefectures and insubordinate administrative units, as outlined during the school and conference held at Kyoto in April.

64. A memorandum was prepared and dispatched to the Imperial Japanese Government directing that malarial fever and Japanese Encephalitis be added to the list of reportable communicable diseases and reported as such. Malaria is to be broken down further into primary and recurrent cases.

#### Typhus Fever

65. The incidence of typhus fever in the country as a whole has declined. The decline has been most marked in the areas south and west of Tokyo. The majority of all cases reported have been in the Tokyo area; of the remainder, most have occurred in the prefectures north of Tokyo in the areas where relatively cool weather has prevailed.

#### Smallpox

66. Although there has been a consistent reduction in the incidence of smallpox in most prefectures and in the country as a whole, the rate still remains far above that compatible with an effective control program. The program of revaccination directed by General Headquarters, SCAP is being followed through in an effort to accelerate the downward trend in incidence.

#### Cholera

67. Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported during the first half of the month. Both cases occurred in the same family (mother and daughter) and within two days of each other. Strict quarantine and control measures were put into effect and no further cases have been reported.

Epidemiological investigation appeared to indicate a portion of raw shellfish which the first patient had eaten four days prior to the onset of her illness. Reports were obtained on bacteriological examination of over 600 specimens of fish and shellfish taken in Tokyo Bay and submitted by five of the nine fishermen's association operating in metropolitan Tokyo. All specimens were reported negative for contamination by cholera. Reports on specimens submitted by the remaining fishermen's associations are to follow, the present limited capacity of the municipal laboratory having precluded earlier reporting of all specimens ordered.

No apparent relationship has been discovered between the above cases and those in quarantine at the Uraga repatriation center.

Cholera at the Uraga repatriation center remains under strict control. The majority of the ships of the group originally quarantined have been cleared and their passengers offloaded.

### Japanese B Encephalitis

68. Dr. A. B. Sabin of the Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived in Japan on 21 May 1946 for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section in connection with the study and control of Japanese B encephalitis.

Conferences have been held with the director and staff members of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases to arrange for the obtaining of presently available information on this disease and to formulate plans for the protection of susceptible individuals in the areas of highest endemicity.

### Sanitary Engineering

69. Water Supply. As some cities have been unable to obtain chlorine for water treatment, steps have been taken to provide a more equitable allocation of this critical material. The activities of the Japanese Water Works Association, the allocating agency, and the Soda Industries Control Association, the distributing agency, are being coordinated so as to provide chlorine for all city supplies in sufficient quantities to treat to pre-war standards. Production of chlorine continues to be limited by the shortage of salt.

Several cities having large concentrations of troops have restored their water systems sufficiently to permit direct consumption of the water by occupational personnel as soon as chlorine becomes available for treatment of these supplies to U.S. Army standards. A request has been forwarded to the War Department for importation of chlorine from the United States to supplement the limited supply available in this country for use in cities having large concentrations of troops.

70. Insect and Rodent Control. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued an Order to Prefectural Governors to appoint insect and rodent control officers and to organize teams in all cities for the improvement of sanitary conditions and the control of insects and rodents. Prefectural health officials with the cooperation of Military Government Public Health and Sanitary Officers are proceeding with the organization and training of teams in accordance with the plans set forth at the Kyoto School in April 1. Several cities have combined a general clean-up campaign with the Japanese semi-annual house cleaning. Roadside ditches and drains are being cleaned for the first time in many years in some cities.

An extensive program for the education of the general public in sanitation and insect and rodent control has been organized. This includes press releases to magazines and newspapers, radio talks on various schedule hours to cover the whole population, an extensive program for the schools, and the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and posters. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education are cooperating in all phases of this program.

Every effort is being made to increase the production of Japanese insecticides, larvicides, rodenticides, and equipment for carrying out the civilian insect and rodent control program. Recent reports indicate that manufacture of these items will be materially increased during the latter part of May, and adequate quantities should be available in June.

71. Emergency Housing. Sanitation in reconstruction and emergency housing projects has been discussed with the chairman of the planning board of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their sanitary engineer. Recommendations have been made for sanitary treatment and disposal of human excreta, and improvements in design of privies and houses for better control of flies and rats.

#### Nutrition Surveys.

72. Nutrition surveys were conducted throughout Japan during May 1946. The surveys included cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kurea in Fukuoka) and surrounding areas which were surveyed in December (Tokyo) and February 1946. They covered, insofar as possible, the same families as in the previous survey. In addition, rural areas in Hokkaido, Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime and Kochi will be surveyed and also the cities Kanazawa, Sendai and Sapporo.

#### Hospital Dietetics

73. Several hospitals were visited by representatives of SCAP for the purpose of studying their methods of operation and dietaries. Although there was interest in food problems only one, the Imperial Gift Hospital gave particular attention to good nutrition.

The problem of food for institutions and hospitals, including detention homes for venereal cases is particularly acute for individuals who do not have friends or relatives to bring them extra food from the outside.

#### Reports on Nutrition Status

74. Representatives of SCAP reported the nutritional status of the Japanese civil population to the Hoover Mission and accompanied this mission to China to study the food situation there.

#### Port Quarantine

75. Approximately one half of the repatriation of Japanese national has been accomplished. They are arriving at the rate of 90 to 100 thousand a week. The new Center at Nagoya processed 80,000 incoming repatriates without difficulty, and at Uraga, the cholera infected ships from Haiphong and Canton are now all negative and only await the expiration of the quarantine period in order to be released.

76. Outgoing quarantine has become very light, approximately 20,000 persons through all centers for the past month. Most were Koreans, next Formosans and

only a few Chinese. Facilities for stool examinations are being arranged for at Sasebo, Hakata, and Senzakian anticipation of cholera infected ships from North China ports during the summer.